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EXTRAORDINARY CAVERN.

A remarkable stalactitical cavern has been discovered at Erpingen, in the bailiwick of Reutlingen. The entrance is between two rocks, and was closed with three large stones, carefully fitted together. The cavern itself is 515 feet long, and contains in one suite six chambers, which are nearly of equal length, from 24 to 32 feet in height, and from 24 to 48 feet in breadth; but they are all separated from each other by irregularities of the ground. Besides this principal cavern, there are several smaller ones on the left and right: the most remarkable of the latter is near the entrance, and forms a kind of gallery, thirty feet long, from five to nine feet high, and ten feet broad. The other lateral caves are generally small and low. Though shut up, probably, for centuries, it must have formerly been inhabited, or at least served as a place of refuge, as not only pieces of pottery, but also two combs and some rings have been found; everywhere, but especially in some of the lateral caves, there are numerous human bones of extraordinary size, also vitrified and petrified bones of large animals, and teeth belonging to animals not known to the sportsmen of the present day. The cavern is dry, the temperature very mild. It is situated in the forest, on the Höhlenberg, or Höllenberg, three leagues and a half from Reutlingen, half a league from Erpingen, and one league from Lichtenstein.

FASHIONS.

In part of Tartary the widows of rank are distinguished by wearing a full blown ox bladder slung round their necks. The Ischutki beaux think that their dress is complete when they have a tail of the feathers of birds; their wings, or the tail of some animal. In the reign of Charles the Sixth of France, Queen Isabel, of Bavaria, young and beautiful, displayed a luxury unknown to former times; no queen had ever before appeared so richly dressed. She first introduced the fashion of naked shoulders and neck; heart-shaped bonnets were then in vogue; the two uppermost extremities of this heart were gradually lengthened, till, at last, they formed a kind of horns. Juvenal des Ursins says, on this subject, "the women ran into great excesses in dress, and wore horns of wonderful length and size, having, on either side, ears of such monstrous dimensions that it was impossible for them to pass through a door with them on. About this time the Carmelite, Cenare, a celebrated preacher, exercised his talents against these horns. The size of the horns continued increasing, and, to accommodate the fair wearers, the door-ways were widened and heightened.

POPULAR LECTURES ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ANIMALS.

An abstract of Dr. Henry's Ninth and Last Lecture:
THE EYE CONTINUED.

It is not enough that the eye should be capable of receiving the impressions of external objects—it should also have a power of moving, in order to choose at pleasure the objects which are to be presented to the mind. The eye is, indeed, moved about by the head as the head moves; but this motion, if it had no independent motion of its own, would be quite insufficient for perfect vision. Where considerable extent of motion is required, the large wide movements of the head answer sufficiently well; but it would be very awkward if it were necessary to move the head whenever you wished to change your view from minute object to minute object—as in reading, or writing, or drawing, or in conversation. If the head were to be moved for each minute change in the view required on such occasions, our heads would be always shaking, like those of the figures of Chinese Mandarines, carried about our streets by the showmen.

The muscles of the two eyes are associated together in such a manner, that when the one eye moves towards the nose the other moves from it, and vice versa. By means of this association the two eyes move harmoniously.—This association is so perfect, that when you shut one eye, and move the other about in different directions, if you place your finger on the lid over the closed eye you will

feel the ball moving in unison with the open eye. When this harmony of the two eyes is disturbed by any cause, so that both eyes are directed towards the nose at the same time, or both from the nose at the same time, great deformity of countenance is produced, and this discordant movement of the two eyes is called a squint.

In order to facilitate the motion of the eye, there is a considerable portion of fat placed at the back of the ball, between it and the bone. This serves the triple purpose of allowing free motion to the ball—of protecting the optic and other nerves on their passage to it, and of affording to the ball itself a yielding cushion, by means of which blows on the eye-ball have their force broken—the ball sinking into the fat instead of being pressed against the bone.

As it is necessary that the eye should have a perfect protection against too strong or too long continued light, and as the Iris (the curtain already described) can only regulate the quantity of light, not exclude it altogether the eye is provided with lids, which the individual is enabled to open and shut at pleasure by means of appropriate muscles. The upper lid, being the larger, hangs like a curtain over the upper and fore-part of the ball, and thus affords protection to the eye from the direct rays of the sun and the strong light of the sky. In this climate, where the sky is so constantly clouded, we are less sensible of the advantage of this arrangement; but those who have been in more southern climates know how great is the distress which arises from the direct light of the sun; such climates could scarcely be inhabited by man were it not for the superior size and the drooping of the upper lid.—Besides this advantage, arising from the greater size of the upper lid, the vision of objects below the level of the eye (and it is upon such objects that the eye is almost always employed) is much less interfered with than it would have been had the lower lid been the larger. Three other advantages arise from this apparently trivial circumstance of the upper lid being larger than the lower:

First—A disagreeable uniformity in the appearance of the lids is avoided.

Secondly—The eye is exposed more fully to the view of the observer—a circumstance of great consequence, as connected with the expression of the countenance. And,

Thirdly—The closing of the eye—an act which requires to be performed speedily, frequently, and with as little exertion as possible, is facilitated by the upper lid being so large that it drops over the ball, requiring scarcely any muscular effort to bring it to meet the lower. In order to render still more complete the protection which the lids afford to the ball not only against light, but against foreign substances—as mites, insects, drops of perspiration from the forehead, &c., their edges are studded with several rows of fine hairs, called the eye-lashes. These hairs, in order that they may not mat or entangle each other when the lids meet, are turned in different directions—those of the upper lip being arched upwards, and those of the lower lid downwards.

In order that vision may be perfect, the sight of the eye must be kept clear and moist, and free from dust or motes. This is effected by means of the tears. The tears are secreted by the lacrymal gland, and are poured out on the upper and anterior part of the ball through very minute pores. The tears not only keep the eye-ball moist and bright—a condition indispensable for vision, but facilitate the motions both of the ball and the lids, and these motions in their turn spread the tears uniformly over both. As vision would be imperfect without a constant supply of tears, to keep the eye clear and moist, and to wash away motes, so on the contrary would it be impeded by the tears collecting on the ball and between the lids. There is, therefore, an apparatus expressly for the purpose of disposing of them; an apparatus by which they are not only disposed of, but rendered a second time useful in the economy of the animal. In each eye-lid, at the inner part next the nose, there are two minute tubes, (of diameter not much more than sufficient to admit a bristle) opening on the edges of the lids by two round orifices, which any one can distinguish in his own person by means of a common looking-glass. At their further extremities these tubes open into a little bag, placed at the very angle of the eye next the nose, and the lower